

No. 4855 號五十五百八千四第 日一十月五年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1873. 四拜禮 號五月六英 港香 [PRICE 221 PER MONTH]

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.

### Intimations.

## Intimations.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC COMPANY  
(DIRECTRESS—Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.)  
WILL PERFORM AT THE  
CITY HALL,  
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,  
5th June, 1873.

**T**HE Performance will commence with  
New and Original Comedy,  
BY  
JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,  
"PLAYING WITH FIRE,"  
Mr. Herbert Waterley.....Mr. G. H. LEONARD  
Doctor Savage.....Mr. C. O. HERBERT  
Uncle Timothy.....Mr. GEO. ANDERS  
Flashback.....Mr. J. R. TAYLOR  
Mrs. Herbert Waterley.....Mrs. C. B. HAYES  
Mrs. Doctor Savage.....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS  
Widow Crabschick.....Mrs. J. R. TAYLOR  
Perkins.....Miss E. ROGERS  
Jance.....Miss NELSON.

The Performances will conclude with  
Laughable Farce,  
"PAS DE FASCINATION."  
Guests—Messrs. J. C. and J. W. C.

ki.....Mr. T. ANDREW.  
ty.....Mr. J. ANDERSON.

Michael Browzky.....Mr. J. R. TAYLOR.  
Gripenhoff.....Mr. C. H. LEONAR.  
Leplurine Follegamben.....MISS ROGERS,  
Madame Kyloshi.....Mrs. J. R. TAYLOR.  
Katherine Kloppe.....Miss JENNIE NYE,  
*In which she will dance the Pas de Fascinat*

B. W. Lewis will appear in her

Character of  
"LEAH,"  
THE FORSAKEN.

---

LAST NIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE  
MONDAY, 30th JUNE,  
BENEFIT OF  
MISS LUNN'S CHILDREN.

the Patronage of H. B. DEART  
KENNEDY, O.B., K.O.M.G., and

Officers of R. M. S. 8th Regiment.

**WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE,**  
**LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,**  
**COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.**

**SATURDAY, 14th JUNE,**  
**LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,**  
**FOR THE BENEFIT OF**  
**Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.**

**PRICES OF ADMISSION**

& First-class Parquette Seats...  
class ditto

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had, and places secured, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, for cash. 884 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

**T**HE Steamship

"NAMO A"

Captain Westoby, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

DOUGLAS LAPRATK &  
Hankow, 5th June 1873

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.  
THE British Steamer  
"PEARL,"  
Captain-Castle, will have quick despatch for  
above Ports.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
R. McRITCHIE & Co  
at 808, Hongkong, 5th June, 1873.

---

**Notices to Consignees.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

**NOTICE.**  
**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. **EUPHATIA** from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed and stored at the risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier & Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained from **THURSDAY**, at noon.  
**O**PTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded to destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 4 P.M. **THIS AFTERNOON**.

of Lading will be countersigned by  
ned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 9th inst., at noon, will be subject to rest and landing charges.

*C. BERRAND,*  
Principal Agent.

896 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

**BRITISH SHIP JAMES SHEPHERD,  
FROM LONDON.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

at 855 Hongkong, 30th May, 1873.

**STEAMER "NEUSKO" FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.**

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that the Goods are now being discharged, landed, and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company (Limited), whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undischarged after the 4th proximo will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given by 12 o'clock on the 4th proximo.

of Lading will be countersigned by  
Wm. POSTELL & Co.

ff 859 Hongkong, 29th May, 1873.

S. S. SINGAPORE, 29th May, 1873.  
PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored at the risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 3rd June will be subject to rent.

A.M. TO-MORROW, the 29th inst

Consignees are requested to send in the  
Bills of Lading to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
643 Hongkong, 23th May, 1873.

**AMERICAN SHIP NIGHTINGALE, FROM  
NEW YORK.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for  
countersignature, and to take immediate deliv-  
ery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk.

al Cargo will be forwarded to She  
notice to the contrary is given.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents  
831 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.



## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1873.

## NOW READY.

[THIS WORK, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by the

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

## OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chrono-Lithographic Plate of the

## NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE.

AT THE PEAK; also of the

## THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

## MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

## THE COAST OF CHINA.

besides other local information, and a station corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms. Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$8.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:—

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

Messrs. J. P. & S. D. & Co., 1st Street, New York.

which may be delegated to them for the extended, and how necessary it is for the Government to keep a watchful eye upon this weak point in respect to the administration of the Colony. It is perfectly true that, do what will, there will always be a certain amount of influence of this character exerted among the Chinese. This is entirely according to their traditions and habits, and it is impossible for us to put it down altogether, even if it might not be unwise to do so. But it is another thing to take it under the wing of semi-official patronage, and by granting special powers to detectives of kidnappers, and in respect to other matters of the like character, to increase an element which must always be looked upon as at best an unavoidable evil. At all events, if the Government is bent upon encouraging this species of *imperium in imperio*, it is well that they should know accurately what they are about, and we think they can scarcely fail to gain some insight into this, if they notice what has been shown to be the state of affairs by the recent telegrams between the San Francisco Six Companies and the Hong-kong Committee of the Chinese Hospital.

The steamer *China* arrived at Shanghai on the 20th June, and the *Gordon Castle* left that day.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met pursuant to notice.

Present:—

H. B. THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. J. S. SMITH, Chief Justice.

Hon. G. C. SMITH, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Hon. J. PAULING, Attorney-General.

Hon. C. M. YAT, Acting Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. J. B. HALL.

Hon. R. B. HALL.

Hon. J. WHITE.

Hon. W. I. ALEXANDER.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

His Excellency the Governor said that his first business was to call attention to a despatch received from the Earl of Kimberley, referring to the proposed London National Exhibition, and the object of the despatch was to call attention to the fact that the Colonial Secretary to read the correspondence, which was accordingly done.

The despatch asked the amount which the Government was willing to contribute should be specified, and stated that the exhibition contemplated not only objects of Colonial products, but curiosities, such as ethnological and other objects.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that it was necessary to consult the Council on the matter.

The subject had been submitted to the members individually, but the majority were of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL occurred in this view, saying that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that the Government should not contribute to the exhibition, as there were no products here, he thought that all that was necessary was to express our thanks for the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. ROWZER thought there might be an interesting ethnological collection made.

H. B. THE GOVERNOR said that the despatch was in the form of a circular, not specially addressed to Hong-kong, and China products would be included, he presented separately from China.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Before the Hon. G. C. SMITH, Esq., F. W. M. O'NEILL, Esq.

DETECTING A MARRIAGE WOMAN.

Three women, named Wong, Sam, and Wong, were charged by another woman as follows:—

Complainant stated she used to live with her husband in Circular-pathway. Her husband owned the land on which the house stood, and she used to live with him there until the 20th May. Her husband then took her to the house of the first defendant, on Cheong-bing-hang, a private house. On the 21st May, she was taken to the house of the second defendant, and she lived there until the 22nd May, when she was taken to the house of the third defendant, and she lived there until the 23rd May, when she was taken to the house of the fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 24th May, when she was taken to the house of the fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 25th May, when she was taken to the house of the sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 26th May, when she was taken to the house of the seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 27th May, when she was taken to the house of the eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 28th May, when she was taken to the house of the ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 29th May, when she was taken to the house of the tenth defendant, and she lived there until the 30th May, when she was taken to the house of the eleventh defendant, and she lived there until the 31st May, when she was taken to the house of the twelfth defendant, and she lived there until the 1st June, when she was taken to the house of the thirteenth defendant, and she lived there until the 2nd June, when she was taken to the house of the fourteenth defendant, and she lived there until the 3rd June, when she was taken to the house of the fifteenth defendant, and she lived there until the 4th June, when she was taken to the house of the sixteenth defendant, and she lived there until the 5th June, when she was taken to the house of the seventeenth defendant, and she lived there until the 6th June, when she was taken to the house of the eighteenth defendant, and she lived there until the 7th June, when she was taken to the house of the nineteenth defendant, and she lived there until the 8th June, when she was taken to the house of the twentieth defendant, and she lived there until the 9th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-first defendant, and she lived there until the 10th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-second defendant, and she lived there until the 11th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-third defendant, and she lived there until the 12th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 13th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 14th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 15th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 16th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 17th June, when she was taken to the house of the twenty-ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 18th June, when she was taken to the house of the thirtieth defendant, and she lived there until the 19th June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-first defendant, and she lived there until the 20th June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-second defendant, and she lived there until the 21st June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-third defendant, and she lived there until the 22nd June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 23rd June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 24th June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 25th June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 26th June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 27th June, when she was taken to the house of the thirty-ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 28th June, when she was taken to the house of the fortieth defendant, and she lived there until the 29th June, when she was taken to the house of the forty-first defendant, and she lived there until the 30th June, when she was taken to the house of the forty-second defendant, and she lived there until the 1st July, when she was taken to the house of the forty-third defendant, and she lived there until the 2nd July, when she was taken to the house of the forty-fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 3rd July, when she was taken to the house of the forty-fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 4th July, when she was taken to the house of the forty-sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 5th July, when she was taken to the house of the forty-seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 6th July, when she was taken to the house of the forty-eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 7th July, when she was taken to the house of the forty-ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 8th July, when she was taken to the house of the fiftieth defendant, and she lived there until the 9th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-first defendant, and she lived there until the 10th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-second defendant, and she lived there until the 11th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-third defendant, and she lived there until the 12th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 13th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 14th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 15th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 16th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 17th July, when she was taken to the house of the fifty-ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 18th July, when she was taken to the house of the sixtieth defendant, and she lived there until the 19th July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-first defendant, and she lived there until the 20th July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-second defendant, and she lived there until the 21st July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-third defendant, and she lived there until the 22nd July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 23rd July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 24th July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 25th July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 26th July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 27th July, when she was taken to the house of the sixty-ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 28th July, when she was taken to the house of the seventieth defendant, and she lived there until the 29th July, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-first defendant, and she lived there until the 30th July, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-second defendant, and she lived there until the 1st August, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-third defendant, and she lived there until the 2nd August, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 3rd August, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 4th August, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 5th August, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 6th August, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 7th August, when she was taken to the house of the seventy-ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 8th August, when she was taken to the house of the eightieth defendant, and she lived there until the 9th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-first defendant, and she lived there until the 10th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-second defendant, and she lived there until the 11th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-third defendant, and she lived there until the 12th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 13th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 14th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 15th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-seventh defendant, and she lived there until the 16th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-eighth defendant, and she lived there until the 17th August, when she was taken to the house of the eighty-ninth defendant, and she lived there until the 18th August, when she was taken to the house of the ninetieth defendant, and she lived there until the 19th August, when she was taken to the house of the hundredth defendant, and she lived there until the 20th August, when she was taken to the house of the hundred and first defendant, and she lived there until the 21st August, when she was taken to the house of the hundred and second defendant, and she lived there until the 22nd August, when she was taken to the house of the hundred and third defendant, and she lived there until the 23rd August, when she was taken to the house of the hundred and fourth defendant, and she lived there until the 24th August, when she was taken to the house of the hundred and fifth defendant, and she lived there until the 25th August, when she was taken to the house of the hundred and sixth defendant, and she lived there until the 26th



General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:

When forwarded via	34 cents each 1-ounce
Breidland	"
"	"
When forwarded via	34 " " "
Marselles	"
"	"
When forwarded via	93 " " "
Southampton	"

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.



## Extracts.

## POINTS OF VIEW.

It is a curious thing, too, to note the different view, in which the same facts or incidents are seen. A grand monument does not inspire all beholders with awe and a sense of the sublime, nor does the sea give every one an idea of space, power, grandeur, and depth. As a rule, I am inclined to think familiarly with nature, if it does not breed contempt, does not inspire any particular reverence. For instance, the minor is not at all impressed with the wealth and wondrous construction of the earth, but rather regards it as a means to enable him to revel in unlimited beer on Saturday night. The moon, I suppose, has as much weak sentiment to answer for as anything in nature, and I imagine it really does invoke whatever there is of pensiveness, melancholy, or sentiment in most people, though to the multitude it is entirely unobtrusive and commonplace. The professional view of looking at things is also a curious thing, too, this I suppose, proceeds from the mind being trained in one groove, from which it finds it difficult to depart. In fact, the view one takes of right and wrong seems to me, in a great measure, dependent upon one's rearing and education. At all events, when one takes the wrong view, it would be comforting to one's soul that it is owing to one's parents not having successfully drilled one's wrong; just as a painter would be apt to regard a lack of colour, were he not otherwise taught. It may be said that light would not be tolerable if we all saw things in the same light. For instance, if all mankind, brought into contact with the object of my affections, regarded it as a thing of no account, I should feel as if I were a fool, and I should be apt to put it to rest, rather than to dwell upon it. Suppose we all agreed in deeming Tennyson the greatest of our living poets, many an embryo poet would lack encouragement to rise. A certain amount of resistance, opposition, or difference in the way of looking at things seems to me necessary, or we should utterly collapse. What would steam be without resistance? I think, therefore, we may look upon opposition, or difference of opinion, like gravitation, as one of nature's great laws; and it certainly cropped up in their places, as regards man, in a woman, viz., in Eve's difference of opinion as to the advisability of eating certain fruit. The point, however, that appears to me difficult to ascertain, is where this difference in looking at things first appeared, and how it is caused? It seems the exception, now, rather than the rule, that it is the cock crows, so the cock crows, and yet one would think this a natural state of things, as similarity in the way of looking at things must arise from the effect of early education and surrounding circumstances, and therefore must be, while the child is in its infancy, controllable to a certain extent by its parents. Cannot a generation be so reared, that they grow up to any one way of life? Could we show the right view of things in general? I suppose that it really depends upon one's stomach, temperament, or intellect, but that anything else. It is to be hoped, however, that, upon the whole, there is a preponderance of people who look at things in a right light, over those who look at them in a wrong one. Here, however, I feel rather "concluded," as, after all, who shall determine which is the right and which the wrong view? Feeling that I am rapidly getting out of my depth, I will quit my subject here, before going into my feet—St. Paul's Magazine.

THE IRELAND OF TO-DAY.  
(From "Ireland in 1872," by Dr. James Macaulay.)

I was wandering one day in Kilkenny, watching the Kilkenny people at their morning work, when a great crowd was seen moving up the long main street of the town. As it drew near it proved to be a funeral, and I heard what, from description, I knew to be the "keen" or wail of mourners. There were about a dozen elderly women, in two rows, walking in front of the hearse. They had the long darks and the jocular shawls of the hearse of the country. One woman seemed to be the chief mourner, leading the shawls, the others joining in the melancholy wail. In an Irish ear following the hearse were four women, relatives of the deceased. Every now and then they uttered cries, and the natural and unadorned expressions of passionate grief, less formal than the keen of the old women in front, but in a few or twelve cries, cries and various vehicles followed with female mourners, and a dense crowd on foot closed up the procession. The burial was to be at a rural churchyard some miles off. Shutters were put up in the shops of the town, and every mark of respect paid to the funeral passed by. In reply to inquiries, I learned that the deceased was a tradesman of the town, an O'Donnell, "one of the decent people." "Was he an old man?" "No, he was only a boy," which might denote any age from ten to fifty or more. "Were these keeners paid?" "No, they attended only out of respect to the family." The use of professional keeners or hired mourners is going out. These old women, however, were experienced performers, and the "keening" will not soon be a thing of men traffic. The women will continue to be paid, in kind if not in coin, for there is always hospitable supply in houses between the time of death and burial. A "decent funeral" implies many guests, though not necessarily with the scandalous scenes of former times. In Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall's "Ireland" the writers say—"We followed, in 1858, a funeral to Aglish, where there were attendant keeners, who chanted the Irish song nearly all the day. The 'keen' is not often heard now-a-days, and the ceremonies connected with death have of late lost much of their earlier, more picturesque, but more barbarous accompaniments." Hundreds of tourists have visited Ireland without hearing the "keen," and I was told that I might be many years without seeing a funeral such as I had witnessed at Aglish. It was strange and unexpected incident, and as the wild wail echoed in my memory, the whole scene seemed representative of the transition state of Ireland, and of a time when many "old things are passing away." Wakes, with their strange wailing of mourning and merry-making, are becoming rare, even in rural districts. The clergy, greatly to their credit, discontinue and even from the altar denounce them, as an account of the interference and immorality to which they give occasion. There was never a death in a house but the place was for two or three days and nights made a common resort for the friends and neighbours of the deceased. Among the poor peasants the guests brought their own supplies of drink and tobacco, but in a farmer's house all comers were entertained at the host's expense. The original intention of waking and mourning affords to the gossiping and revelling that I have, in disguise, on the ancient usage. Does the reader remember the scene in "Castle Rackrent" where Sir Condy took it into his head to know what the people would say of him after he was gone? "Surely," says he, "as far as the wake goes, there is nothing about it that would give me any satisfaction of seeing a bit of my own funeral!" So Thady and his "whister" continued a sham sickness and sham death, and he was laid out properly. There came a throng of men, women, and children, till the house was as full and faster than it could hold. The joke had very nearly a tragic end, for what with the heat and the smoke and the noise, Sir Condy was nearly stifled.

## Insurances.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$500,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$100,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premium will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 755,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at the current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually.

Uninsured Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents, 9th July, 1872.

## Insurances.

## BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$500,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

ROUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents, 1st April, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Harbin, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents, 15th October, 1869.

## PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$400,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
Agents, 9th November, 1869.

## VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,  
Secretaries, 1st April, 1871.

## LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of Premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
Agents, 27th June, 1872.

## PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of Premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
Agents, 27th June, 1872.

## LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

## THE Undersigned is authorized to accept

risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, Agent,  
1st Hongkong, 1st July, 1872.

## OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and Insure Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,  
Agents, 7th June, 1867.

## BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of \$100,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurances; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents, 1st January, 1872.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

GILMAN & Co., Agents,  
117, Lombard Street, London, 1872.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$500,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

THOMAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$500,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Overriding" as well as the "Globe" after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have been paid during the year 2500 and upwards in premium.

Particulars can be obtained at the Office of SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

40 Hongkong, 15th October, 1872.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 percent.

Household Furniture (situated and their contents) 1 percent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Overriding" as well as the "Globe" after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have been paid during the year 2500 and upwards in premium.

Particulars can be obtained at the Office of SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

40 Hongkong, 15th October, 1872.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 percent.

Household Furniture (situated and their contents) 1 percent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## Insurances.

## NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 percent.

Household Furniture (situated and their contents) 1 percent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## HONGKONG.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 percent.

Household Furniture (situated and their contents) 1 percent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 percent.

Household Furniture (situated and their contents) 1 percent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 percent.

Household Furniture (situated and their contents) 1 percent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 6 months, 3/10 of the annual rate.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to insured parties.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents, 24th August, 1872.

## H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 percent.

Household Furniture (situated and their contents) 1 percent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 2/10 of the annual rate.